

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR ISSUES.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-first (31st) volume on January 1st, 1882.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and enterprising than ever.

L. V. E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 30, 1883.

TOLEDO, OHIO, May 21.—Snow began falling here at noon to-day, and at 3 P. M., it was still snowing hard, with about three inches on the ground.

The spinning wheel and hand loom of less than a century ago would require 16,000,000 persons to make the cloth used by our people, which is now manufactured by 160,000 operatives.

The yearly meeting of the German Baptists or Dunkers opened at Bismarck Grove, Kansas, on Tuesday, 10,000 people from all parts of the United States being in attendance. The meeting continued four days.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Telegrams from all portions of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, report unseasonably cool and cold weather. The mercury in New Orleans at midnight was 62.

VICKSBURG, May 17.—The *Herald* publishes a letter from Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, to a prominent colored politician, advising negro voters to ignore party lines and support just and tried men for office.

It is said that Texas will net \$13,500,000 from the increase to her sheep farms this spring.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*. North Carolina will probably lose a half million dollars by the increase of the dog crop. A difference. Behold—

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The President to-day appointed Sam'l W. Ferguson, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Mississippi River commission, vice Jas. B. Eads, resigned. He also this afternoon appointed Walter Evans, of Louisville, Ky., commissioner of internal revenue in place of Green B. Raum, resigned.

The public school authorities of Philadelphia are turning their attention, says the *Norfolk Ledger*, particularly to the lower graded schools. They have discovered that too much attention has been paid to the schools of high grade, which benefit the few, to the neglect of those branches which are the educational dependence of the many. This is a good example, and should be imitated in all large cities. High grade schools are undoubtedly beneficial to a few scholars, but the common schools are for the masses of children, and should never be neglected.

The late Legislature was very thoughtful and kind in providing for the protection of birds, and animals generally. I believe they also showed their regard for human rights by defining the right of property in *dogs*, and making it a crime to kill worthless, prouling curs. For this last act of patriotism, especially, that august body will receive the gratitude and support of many families who keep from *one to six dogs*. And just because that same Legislature did not provide the necessary protection to sheep husbandry, the owners of sheep are not *grateful* worth a cent.

The continued cold weather revives the recollections of the oldest citizens, of the year 1816, known as the year without a summer. So far the weather has been nearly like the spring of 1816. In that remarkable year January and February were mild. April was warm and cold by turns, and May was too cold for the usual planting. In June snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, and to lesser depths in Maine, New York and Massachusetts. Farmers who raised any crops at all built fires around their fields to keep the vegetation from freezing. Ice formed in July and August, and in September there were only a few pleasant days. No crops were raised in any of the Northern States and provisions were scarce and costly.

It is reported that a combination has been formed to get out of the treasury \$13,000,000, with the accumulated interest for nearly two years. When Wm. E. Chandler was assistant secretary of the treasury he organized the cotton bureau. In it was deposited the money received for cotton taken from private individuals and sold by government agents. This money belongs to many persons and a few corporations in the South. It was the intention of Mr. Chase to hold this money in trust for the person to whom the cotton belonged, but for some years nobody has been able to obtain a dollar. The largest amount ever received from the government by any individual was \$600,000, which the estate of Charles Lamar, of Georgia, got by employing Gov. Butler and ex-Attorney General Williams. The new combination has, I hear, brains, courage and money behind it, so perhaps it may win. It will play for a big stake.—*Boston Globe*.

Foreign News.

DUBLIN, May 19.—James Carey, the man who was concerned in the Phoenix Park assassinations and who turned informer and was the principal witness for the crown against his companions during their trials, was to-day released from custody. Carey declares that he intends to remain in Dublin and further that he will vigorously prosecute those of the tenants occupying his premises who have refused to pay rent since he became an informer. Ever since Carey turned informer his house has been guarded by policemen and on his liberation to-day the guard was doubled.

LONDON, May 19.—The excitement in Ireland over the Pope's circular to the clergy is unabated and finds expression in all quarters. The town commissioners of Dungarvan Ireland, at a meeting last night adopted a resolution disapproving the Papal circular on the ground that it counselled dissension between the Priests and the people of Ireland which would tend to promote the organization and schemes of secret societies.

MOSCOW, May 22.—The weather this morning for the State entry into Moscow of the Czar was splendid and the whole route of the Imperial procession from Petrofsky Palace to the Kremlin, a distance of four and a half miles, was crowded with people at every point. The Imperial standard was displayed and balaustines hung with gaily covered materials and Russian colors. The only foreign flags allowed to be displayed are those over the various embassies from which float the colors of the respective countries. Along the road which the procession traversed there are hundreds of Venetian masts from which banners are flying.

ALL the domes and spires in one of the neighborhoods below Asheboro about mad-dogs. A son of Randolph Graves was bitten on last Sunday. Many dogs have been killed.

—German carp, supplied by Commissioner Worth 2 years ago, were taken from the pond of Mr. Perry, near Louisburg, recently, weighing 8 pounds and 15 ounces.

—We learn that Matt. Lackey's house, in Stokes, with about one hundred bushels of wheat, all his bacon and most of his household furniture, were destroyed by fire on last Saturday night.—*Danbury Reporter*.

—The Newbern Journal says: The total shipment of peats over the A. & N. C. railroad to date totals up 9,290 boxes and 587 barrels of other vegetables. These added to the shipments made on the Shenandoah will exceed 30,000 boxes of peats alone.

—Five car loads of black walnut timber passed through Greensboro last week, consigned to a manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia. Many of the logs measured 3 feet through. The timber was shipped from a point beyond Asheville on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

—The Hamburg Cotton Mills, Grist mills, Shoe factory, store house, five or six dwellings and several acres of land, situated at Mt. Airy, were sold under foreclosure of mortgage on Tuesday, May 8th, 1883, R. R. Gallaway and A. Hines becoming purchasers at only \$10,300.—*News*.

—The Reidsville Times says: Miss Gearinger, near Liberty Store, in Guilford county, is only 12 years old and weighs one hundred and 70 pounds. She is smart, too, according to the report. The brick church was completely demolished. The brick residence of Andrews and McMurtry was blown down, and Mr. McMurtry and his wife were buried in the debris, but it is thought that they are not fatally injured. The colored school was torn from its foundations and badly wrecked. Many houses were moved from their places and forced and shade trees suffered. The cyclone lasted only a minute, but ran fast to pieces. In the Southern part of Wayne county, adjoining, much damage was done to the farms. Houses were unrooted and one or two people were slightly injured. The same storm passed through Preble county, Ohio, unrooting houses and trees and doing damage estimated at \$70,000. Further east, at Germantown and Miamisburg there was a severe hail storm doing immense damage to vegetation. Fruit was almost entirely destroyed.

—The Galveston, Tex., May 18.—A cyclone struck the west side of the city of Denison at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A small house occupied by the family of James Bunch, was blown to atoms. Mrs. Bunch and child were seriously injured. The Baptist church was completely demolished. The brick residence of Andrews and McMurtry was blown down, and Mr. McMurtry and his wife were buried in the debris, but it is thought that they are not fatally injured. The colored school was torn from its foundations and badly

wrecked. Many houses were moved from their places and forced and shade trees suffered. The cyclone lasted only a minute, but ran fast to pieces.

—The Racine, Wis., May 19.—The first cyclone in the history of this city struck Racine at 7 o'clock last night passing through the extreme north-western portion of the city, demolishing 150 houses and barns, killing about 20 persons, besides injuring 100 others more or less seriously. The cyclone was announced by a breaking of the clouds and struck the earth with a noise which might be compared with the roar and rumbling of a thousand railroad trains thundering over a bridge. Brick and frame houses alike were collapsed, and their sites are marked only by heaps of debris. Many of the occupants of the house escaped by fleeing to cellars and other places of comparative safety, but the cyclone came with such lightning quickness that many were killed before reaching the cellars. Those in the middle of the storm centre simply fell in the ruins where they had stood. Some near the circumference were turned around.

—The proprietors, Messrs. Kramer and Jacobson, are professional carpet makers, both skilled in the art, and are lately from Hamburg, Germany. They will furnish samples and prices, and give all information desired on application. We earnestly desire to see the enterprise prosper.—*Journal-Observer*.

—Gen. John Newton was elected President of the Society of the Army of the Potowmack, over Gen. Grant his only competitor.

FEARFUL RAPIDITY. Houses were torn to pieces like so many cards boards and whirled through the air.

A terrible flood deluged Whitewood Deadwood Gulches, sweeping everything before it. Seven persons were drowned.

DEADWOOD, DAK., May 21.—Later reports from up the Gulch state that all the towns are more or less damaged. All of Pennington is swept away and the greater portion of Crook City and Spearish. The total losses in all these cities will be immense. Business is paralyzed throughout the Gulch. All the mines in the vicinity of Deadwood are shut down, all the bridges through the country are washed away, and reports of disasters are being received from all quarters. Communication is almost impossible, as the telegraph lines are down. The entire loss from this flood cannot fail to reach into the millions. It is impossible to describe the condition of the crops between here and Fort Meade, and imagine the destruction that has followed the flood. The telegraph lines cannot be repaired. Men sent out yesterday narrowly escaped drowning and returned without success.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—A heavy storm yesterday prevented the carrying out of the programme for the decoration of the Confederate graves, but numerous flowers were strewn upon the graves. The storm raised fifty tents from the military encampment and left two inches of water on the drill ground. On account of the rain and the muddy condition of the streets the parade of the visiting military, intended for to-day, has been postponed to Wednesday.

—The truck business of Georgia is becoming immense. The value of vegetables and fruits shipped North by steamer from Savannah this season up to last Tuesday is placed at \$104,692, while the shipments by railroad are also very large.

—A new counterfeiter of the five-dollar gold coin has made its appearance. It purports to be a coin of the United States struck at New Orleans in 1843. It is heavily plated and is forty-nine grains and a half light.

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WE NOW HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER OUR FARMER FRIENDS,
The OSBORNE MOWER, OSBORNE COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER, OSBORNE REAPER, OSBORNE TWINE BINDER, GREENCASTLE WHEAT DRILLS, CHIEFTAIN HAY RAKES, THOMAS HARROWS, STRAW CUTTERS, AVERY PLOWS, &c. &c.

We are prepared to order, for those who prefer them, the celebrated **HAGERSTOWN DRILLS**; also **BARBED WIRE** for fencing, of any style or quality. We offer all goods at reasonable prices, and are more than willing to have every machine thoroughly tried before payment is made. **CASH** always paid for WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, PEAS, &c. During this summer one **WACHOVIA MILLS** will be thoroughly repaired and improved, and we are gratified to say to our friends that by July 1st we will be prepared to do better **CUSTOM** and **MERCHANT** work than ever before.

In a short time we will have ready for distribution the **PREMIUM LIST** of the **FORSYTH COUNTY WHEAT AND CATTLE FAIR**. The list has been enlarged since last season, and in addition to Forsyth, includes neighboring counties, and the State

Respectfully,

F. & H. FRIES.

The People's Press.
THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

A colored girl named Jane Fries, died suddenly in Winston, on Thursday last.

CLEAN UP.—The time is again here when the premises of all citizens should be cleansed of impurities. Strict sanitary measures should be adopted.

The **Leader** reports a pyramidal rose bush in the yard of Mr. W. W. Wood, which bears 2,656 rose buds.

The gold ring watch offered by Ryerson Bros., Winston, was drawn by Mrs. Dewey, who held ticket No. 125.

LOST.—A dark grey double shawl, very heavy, for gentleman's use. A liberal reward paid on delivery.

Just received a fresh Supply of Spring Goods. Latest styles. New goods every day at Mrs. Douthit's.

—Some of the teachers of Elm Street Sunday School have organized a school of instruction in needlework for little girls. The school meets in Elm Street Chapel every Saturday afternoon.

—Ed. Charles came near having some trouble while on his way to Salem last Tuesday morning. The team he was driving started to run away, and in trying to check them the lines broke, but by applying the breaks the horses were stopped before any damage was done.

—We had the pleasure of attending the Entertainment of Elm Street Sunday School, on Monday evening last, in their neat and elegant new chapel. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and dialogues, all of which were well given. Some of the youngest scholars surprised us, and gave ample evidence of the careful training they receive at this Sunday School. The "May Queen" was a pretty and well given dialogue by little girls, and "The Auction" was well rendered and in a very creditable manner. The songs and choruses were all good. The whole entertainment was highly creditable to both teachers and scholars, and was instructive and interesting. The efforts of the teachers should be seconded as much as possible, and thus encourage them in their labor of love.

—The largest stock of Millinery Goods and Notions ever brought to Salem, can be found at Mrs. Douthit's, to and see.

Wachovia Mills.

We take pleasure in placing before our readers anything of interest, especially of an industrial nature, and calculated to encourage the foremen and operatives of our manufacturers.

The following satisfactory statement was handed us for publication by the "deal miller" of Wachovia Mills and will give an idea of the work done by this well known establishment.

May 17th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,400 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

8,138 " Corn, \$4.54

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,417 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 18th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 19th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 20th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 21st, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 22nd, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 23rd, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 24th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 25th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 26th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 27th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 28th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.00

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

May 29th, 1883.

OSBORN WHEAT. CASH PURCHASES.

31,000 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2,020 " Peas, \$1.00

Total amount grain received into mill: 50,640 lbs. Wheat, \$60.52

12,118 " Corn, \$4.54

2

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Feed for Cows.

Dr. Sturtevant, of the agricultural experimental station at Geneva, says of experiments made with feed for cows:

1. The effect of shorts was very favorable to the richness of the milk and the amount of butter obtained therefrom.

2. The effect of meal was neither favorable to rich milk nor the economy of manufacture of butter therefrom but was favorable to the quantity of milk yielded.

3. The effect of ensilage was unfavorable to richness of milk, but rather favorable to the obtaining of the butter from the milk.

Watery Sheep.

A writer urges more careful study of pure water and of drinks in general on the economy of animals. The privation of water tells more rapidly on health than abstinence from food. In every kind of beverage, the part efficacious in assuaging thirst is the water. The quantity of water required by an animal varies with its temperature and humidity. A sheep requires least and a pig most water, horses and cattle come between. In the case of sheep, much water thins the blood. They ought never to be deprived of water, not for the same time allowed to fully slake their thirst. The latter observation applies also to sheep. The sheep and horses are of domestic animals, the most sensitive to impure water. For draught animals and sheep warm drinks are essential.

Corn Plant.

Every farmer must know, says the *Farming World*, that to produce the heaviest possible crop a certain number of stalks must be upon the ground. It is often observed that the great sin of American agriculture is to thin seedlings, and it is only by sowing to thin, and the same is true of small grain. In England they sow four and five, and sometimes six, bushels of oats to the acre; in this country generally not more than a bushel or a bushel and a half. Hence in England they yield three or four times as heavy as in this country; while in this country we never hear of an extraordinary crop when there are three or four bushels to the acre, even then. Now, we venture to affirm, in every year a bushel crop was ever grown unless it was planted more than usually thick. In the crop of George W. Williams, of Bourbon county, Ky., the corn was planted in rows two feet apart, with a stalk every foot in the rows. This crop produced 167 bushels to the acre. But there is another advantage: of close planting, the plants are more compact, so that the ground is shaded, and the growth of the grass is prevented, and the moisture retained in the soil. By this method of cultivation no grass is ever allowed to absorb the moisture from the earth, or to take up the nutritions gas which ought to be appropriated exclusively to the corn.

The Plow Criticized.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, Mr. James L. Ingalls read an interesting paper on the need of a perfect plow. The plow of the present day, he said, is too slow. The horses ordinarily used are too light, and heavy horses and oxen are slow. A plow-point costs considerable money, and only one-twentyninth of the cost, the rest is sold for scurvy. A good plow should cultivate a width of twelve to twenty inches, carrying the rider on automatically passing obstacles. Woods are now turned under—put into a silo for preservation—instead of being left at the surface to decay. Nature puts all fertilizing matter on the surface, and plants all seed just under the surface. We, with the plow, turn all manure, earth, air, in a cover-tion with the subsoil. An implement is needed which will turn and pulverize the surface without inverting it, leaving all manurial matters at the surface where the elements can disintegrate them and prepare them for plant food. In a plow of the soil at a time to soften the paper and paste and then scrap it off. When it is desired to paper over a whitewashed surface first, scrape off the loose lime, fill cracks with plaster of paris, and apply with a brush a strong made by adding one ounce of dissolved glue to a painful of hot water. Hard-washed walls may be washed with soap and water and wiped dry. Grapes and other soft-panning fruits may be prepared by applying a thick paste of boiling hot starch spread thickly on the spot, then allowed to dry and rubbed off with a soft cloth. Other stains may be cut out with a sharp knife and a piece of clean paper matched on.

he does, and the traveler runs into him in the night and is injured, he is not responsible for the private damages sustained (Lindley vs. Bushnell, 15 Conn. 225), but he may be indicted for obstructing a public way,

Recipes.

CREAM SAUCE.—Heat one table spoonful of butter in a skillet, add a teaspoonful of flour, and stir until perfectly smooth; then add gradually a pint of cold milk, let it boil up once, season to taste with salt and pepper, and the peel of a lemon grated. Put into shape and boil three hours. Serve with.

POTATO PUFS.—Take any outside slices of cold meat, chop and mix with pepper, salt and pickles. Mash them, mix them into potato paste with an egg. Roll out with a dust of flour. Cut round with a saucer. Put your seasoned meat on one-half and fold like a puff. Fry a light brown.

BROWN BREAD.—Sift together one pint of corn meal, one pint of rye flour, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and two of baking powder. Rub into the mixture one tablespoonful of oil and add three-fourths of a pint of milk. Mix into a batter like cake and bake one hour. Protect it with brown paper if it should brown too fast at light brown.

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light brown.

SHRIMP.—The shrimp are to be cleaned, and the heads removed, and then the shells are to be removed, and the meat cut into small pieces.

Pasta for labels is made by soaking glue in strong vinegar, then heating it to boiling and adding flour.

Good fires should be kept up during house-cleaning time, even though the doors and windows be kept open.

A piece of stearine candle, spermaceti or white wax as large as a robin's egg will give a nice gloss. A teaspoon of salt to each pint of starch prevents sticking.

When silk has lost its gloss and becomes dry it may be restored by soaking with a solution of half an ounce of gum tragacanth in a pint of hot water.

Painted woodwork is washed with soap and water, or a little ammonia and water on white paint. On grained work cold tea is sometimes used. Very little if any soap should be used on varnished work. In washing wood-work do not use so much water that it runs down and streaks the wood, and wipe thoroughly dry.

Before repapering a wall it is best to remove the old paper. This is a trouble, but a good method is to soak the paper and paste and then scrap it off. When it is desired to paper over a whitewashed surface first, scrape off the loose lime, fill cracks with plaster of paris, and apply with a brush a strong made by adding one ounce of dissolved glue to a painful of hot water. Hard-washed walls may be washed with soap and water and wiped dry. Grapes and other soft-panning fruits may be prepared by applying a thick paste of boiling hot starch spread thickly on the spot, then allowed to dry and rubbed off with a soft cloth. Other stains may be cut out with a sharp knife and a piece of clean paper matched on.

WISE WORDS.

Have no friends you dare not bring home.

Men fear old age without being sure of reaching it.

He who tries to prove too much proves nothing.

Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it.

A man without ambition is like dough without leaven in it to make it rise.

There cannot be greater treachery than first to raise a confidence and then deceive it.

The man whose soul is in his work finds his best reward in the work itself. The joy of achievement is vastly beyond the joy of reward.

Man's character is an element of his wealth, and you cannot make him rich in what he has except as you teach him to be rich in what he is.

True politeness scorns deception; it has a kind and honest heart shown in kind and honest speech and conduct. Hence if you will be truly polite, first, feel kindly; secondly, act kindly.

Respect goodness, find it where you may. Honor talent wherever you may. Honor the man of the r. a. and the public has only to do to pass and repass there in an orderly manner and the right to keep the way in repair. Every other use of the highway which does not interfere with this public right, belongs to the farmer owning the adjacent land. He owns the soil, grass, trees, stones and gravel, and everything else upon the surface or under it that may not use the all in any way that does not affect the public right of passage, and the law will protect his ownership in them just as much as though they were inside his fence. No other person has any more right to pasture his stock there than in enclosed lands; nor can he hitch his horse to a tree there without being liable for the trespass, especially if the horse should gnaw the tree or do other damage, he can, in fact, only pass orderly along.

As to road fences, the laws do not, with the possible exception of those of New York, impose any obligation and the farmer may, if he chooses, remove such fences without impairing his right of action against the owners of any domestic animals that enter and do damage by that means.

Men who go in the highway, he is liable for the damages they commit by simply being there unlawfully; for the grass they consume, for the injury they occasion to the soil, or by barking the trees, and for any other damage they may do. If, while there, they hook, or kick, or bite any person lawfully using the way, he would be liable for the injury.

As he made his horse into a public place where children were playing, one of whom began swishing the horse, which turned and kicked and killed the child. He was convicted of manslaughter.

Notwithstanding the fact that the farmer owns the land of the road, he cannot use it himself for any purpose which at all interferes with the public rights there. He cannot put his wood-wagons or pig-pens there; and if

AMONG THE WOODCUTTERS

INTERESTING PHASES OF LIFE IN THE LOGGING CAMPS.

How the Hardy Woodmen Live and Work.—The Way in Which Various Trees are Cut—A Free and Healthful Life.

he does, and the traveler runs into him in the night and is injured, he is not responsible for the private damages sustained (Lindley vs. Bushnell, 15 Conn. 225), but he may be indicted for obstructing a public way,

1. The effect of shorts was very favorable to the richness of the milk and the amount of butter obtained therefrom.

2. The effect of meal was neither favorable to rich milk nor the economy of manufacture of butter therefrom but was favorable to the quantity of milk yielded.

3. The effect of ensilage was unfavorable to richness of milk, but rather favorable to the obtaining of the butter from the milk.

4. The effect of water was not favorable to richness of milk, but rather favorable to the obtaining of the butter from the milk.

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